



(Contributions of a practical character are invited to this department; also inquiries on matters of interest to the rural population, replies to which, from those whose experience enables them to throw light on the subject, are solicited. Write as briefly as possible, and on one side of the paper only. Address matter for publication: THE TIMES—Agricultural Editor.)

The Citrus Situation.

The condition of the local orange market remains strained and unsatisfactory. The growers of San Bernardino county still refuse to lower their asking prices, and, as a consequence, shipments are going forward very slowly.

It has been currently reported, in the North and East, that there is a combine among the Southern California orange growers to hold the crop for \$3 a box. This is only true to a limited extent. The editor of the agricultural department of THE TIMES visited Riverside last Saturday, to investigate the actual condition of affairs. The only organization of any importance in Southern California, for the marketing of the orange crop, is the Orange Growers and Packers' Protective Association, of San Bernardino county, with headquarters at Riverside, which organization the Riverside Fruit Exchange, a smaller organization, works in harmony. These associations control about seven-eighths of the fruit in the Riverside district, which is estimated at some 1,800 carloads, of which 201 carloads only had been shipped up to Saturday last. The members of the association, which also controls a considerable amount of fruit in other sections of San Bernardino county, are holding out for \$8 f. o. b. for navel, and \$1.75 for seedlings, which prices the packers say they are unable to get. The commission men have repeatedly telegraphed East, but buyers there say prices are too high. Meantime Los Angeles county oranges are being sent forward at lower prices, also some oranges from independent shippers in San Bernardino county, while there is still a considerable amount of Florida stock to be marketed and thus the movement of the Riverside organization's fruit is rendered difficult.

There is no very good feeling between the Riverside growers and the packers. The growers accuse the commission men of trying to bear prices, while the shippers retort that the Riverside growers are unreasonable. They say they have done their best to market the fruit, but cannot force buyers to pay more than they please. As to bearing the market, they point out that it is in their interest to get as much as possible, as a difference of 50 cents a box in price makes a difference to the packers of \$15 a car in commissions. The commission men are rather disgusted with the attitude of the Riverside growers, and one of the packers, who is a member of the association, has sent a circular to Eastern buyers advising them not to purchase f. o. b., as they will soon be able to get in their cities, in lots to suit, at California prices. This, of course, will not exactly tend to strengthen the market.

The question for the growers to consider is not how they can please the commission men, but how they can secure the best prices for their crop without entangling upon themselves undue risk. The expense and the labor necessary to bring an orange grove into bearing are great, and, sometimes, there comes a season like that of last year, when the profits of the grower are little or nothing. So it is only reasonable that he should try to get the best possible return for his investment and labor. The question is: Are the orange-growers of San Bernardino county pursuing the wisest course in holding out for a price which the market will not at present pay?

The Riverside growers argue that they have the finest oranges in the United States; that the Florida crop will be out of the way by the first of March, and that then Eastern buyers will have to pay the prices asked, which, they say, are quite reasonable for such fruit.

That Riverside fruit is of A No. 1 quality is not disputed, but it should be remembered that there are other sections which are beginning to produce fine oranges in considerable quantity. Los Angeles can show much fruit which is hard to beat, and Los Angeles has hitherto shipped more oranges than San Bernardino, so that it is an important factor in the market and cannot be overlooked. If the organization of growers covered the whole of Southern California it would be a different question, but as long as the demand is being supplied from other sections, it looks as if the San Bernardino growers were trading on dangerous ground. The warm weather, following the rain, has advanced the ripening season, which is this year, in any case, rather earlier than usual, and the oranges will, before long, be rather tender. It is estimated that there are about eight hundred carloads of navel oranges in San Bernardino county, and the demand will not hold off until the 1st of April, especially as the trees are very heavily loaded. The thinning of these trees would be of actual benefit to them and improve the chances of the fruit that remains.

It certainly seems, to an unprejudiced observer, who is neither a grower nor a shipper, that the part of wisdom would be to lighten the load of the navel trees and gradually feel the pulse of the market at a slight concession in price, rather than to take the chances of raising the whole crop forward at a late hour. Opinions are to the Florida crop vary, some reports going to show that it will be several weeks yet before that fruit is out of the way. Last year the Florida growers held back on account of the freeze here, and this season many of them pursued the same tactics, but the cold snap went that way on this occasion.

A few oranges have been shipped independently from Riverside to Chicago and are sold to have realized \$4 a box there for choice navel, which is a good price here, after paying expenses. As we have several times reiterated in these columns, it is high time for the

orange-growers to come together and devise some practical plan for avoiding the difficulties of past seasons. It is too late to do anything this year, but before the next shipping season there should be a convention of Southern California orange-growers at some convenient point, in which the situation may be fully discussed. The trouble will diminish but increase with each succeeding season.

Meantime THE TIMES will be pleased to present any views of practical men on this subject, briefly stated, whether from the side of the growers or the shippers.

A Depressed Industry.

It was generally believed by outsiders that the depression in the California wine business was about over, but recent reports from producers in the northern coast counties indicate that this is not the case. The Napa County Wine-growers' Union recently addressed two open letters to the State Viticultural Commission, which body it is now proposed to abolish. In these letters a depressing condition of affairs is pictured. The writers say that, instead of 2246 acres infested by phylloxera, as reported by the commission, not more than that area is free from the disease. The commission's report is claimed to be defective and faulty throughout, and many growers claim never to have seen a commissioner on his rounds. Instead of doing great things for the wine industry, the price has dropped, since the organization of the commission, from 25 and 30 cents a gallon f. o. b. to 11 1/2 cents. It is asserted that the commission, by advocating extensive planting of vineyards, has caused \$50,000,000 to be sunk in a losing business, and the abolishing of the commission is strongly urged.

A dozen years ago, the viticultural industry apparently had a bright future, and many believed that it was destined to become the chief branch of horticulture in California. These hopes have not yet been realized. There are several reasons for this state of affairs, apart from the ravages of the phylloxera and *mal nero*. The taste of the average American consumer of alcoholic beverages has not been educated up to the use of our light wines, and this is largely due to the fact that it is almost impossible, even in this State, to obtain a crop of pure California wine, of fine quality, at a reasonable price. In the East our wine is largely doctored, and the best is sold under foreign labels. Here, in California, with sound wine of good quality selling in the vineyards at 20 cents a gallon, it is not surprising that the consumer should be asked to pay 10 cents for a small glass.

Then, again, there has been far too much stuff placed on the market, by inexperienced makers, which can only be termed wine. The making of wine is not an exact science, it requires, in addition to great experience, a large amount of capital, for coöperation, storing, etc. The time has passed when the capacity of California to produce good wine needed any proof, and when it is considered that the leading vineyard districts of Europe have been ravaged by disease, the belief is irresistible that the present depression must, before long, pass away, when those who have the courage and perseverance to remain in the industry will reap their reward. Meantime, whatever improvements are made, the wine industry will require, in addition to great experience, a large amount of capital, for coöperation, storing, etc.

A State Board in Bad Odor.

As reported in THE TIMES on Wednesday, a number of Southern California horticulturists have signed a memorial to the Legislature, asking that the \$6000 appropriated by a bill now before the Legislature for the purpose of importing more parasites from Australia be not spent through the State Board of Horticulture. The memorialists say that the \$6000 appropriated two years ago, and expended through the State board, was worse than wasted, doing positive injury to the horticultural industry. They suggest that the money be turned over to the State University, or left to the discretion of the Governor, or, better still, placed in such shape that it can be expended under the direction of the entomological division of the National Department of Agriculture. To the State board the petitioners refer as "a body of men who, no matter what their other qualifications may be, have proven themselves anything but practical and scientific entomologists." This is only one of many complaints that have been made of late regarding the State Board of Horticulture. The annual report of the board has been made the subject of severe criticism. It is certainly essential that such a body should be composed of men who are thoroughly experienced in all the main departments of horticulture.

Crops and Markets.

The condition of the orange market is referred to elsewhere in these columns. About one hundred carloads have gone forward during the week, mostly Los Angeles fruit. "Bright Mountain" fruit, from the San Gabriel Valley foothills, is selling at \$2.40 to \$2.50 for navel, and \$1.50 for seedlings, f. o. b. Los Angeles navel are quoted at \$2 and seedlings at \$1.10 to \$1.25. Plenty of cabbages are selling at \$1.10 to \$1.15. Cauliflower and celery are at present out of the market. A further supply is expected in a couple of weeks.

Cut Flowers.

The following communication has been received: 1514 TRAVIS ST., HOUSTON, TEX. Agricultural Editor THE TIMES: I noticed in a San Francisco paper a few days ago that the railroad companies were to give a low rate East from your city to Northern cities on flowers in order to build up a trade for railroads in the Northern cities. If you would like to inquire of you if the Cape jasmine, gardenia, grows and thrives well in your section? They grow well in this coast country, and quite a trade has grown up in the buds, which are sent East by express, but I am told the section of country is very limited in which they can well be taken, and they need plenty of water after the first year. Have you such soil in your county or

near by? Ask in behalf of a friend, who thinks of removing to California and who has been suggested to take up this industry. Kindly mail me a copy of reply, also a copy of your Sunday issue, and greatly oblige.

An article on the shipment of cut flowers from California to the East appeared in these columns last week. The flowers mentioned, by our correspondent thrive here, but do not come to such perfection as in Florida, for the reason that they require a moist heat, such as is found in that State. The superiority of the climate of Southern California over that of Florida is a disadvantage in the cultivation of the flowers named.

A hundred other delicate blossoms, however, attain perfection here, and the shipment of such flowers is destined to attain much importance.

The greater portion of the soil of Southern California is a rich, sandy loam, and alkali is only found here and there, in spots, within a limited area.

Water Did It.

San Bernardino county, which only a few years ago came near to the general conception of a desert, has made marvelous strides in the horticultural line during the past five years. It is true that orange shipments from Los Angeles county have hitherto been larger than from San Bernardino, but this is owing to the greater area of the trees in this county. The area under cultivation in citrus fruits is much larger in San Bernardino than in Los Angeles, and within a few years the shipments of oranges and lemons from San Bernardino promise to far exceed those from any other county. It is claimed that the young settlement of Redlands alone has over 100,000 trees, five hundred acres in citrus and deciduous fruits.

San Bernardino county is a striking evidence of the value of irrigation, judiciously applied.

For the Producer.

Several horticulturists have complimented the agricultural department of THE TIMES on the fact that it is evidently run in the interests of the growers rather than that of the dealers. It appears strange that such a fact should be considered worthy of special comment, but it is unfortunately true that many so-called agricultural papers are, from reasons which might, perhaps, be found in the business departments, conducted more in the interest of the dealer than of the producer, and hence are regarded by the latter with more or less distrust.

The agricultural department of THE TIMES is and will continue to be conducted in the interest of the tiller of the soil. At the same time there will be no hesitation in telling the truth to the producer when it is believed that he is working against his own best interests.

Imports of Horticultural Products. The following is given by the California Fruit Growers as the exact amount of various horticultural products imported into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892:

	Pounds.	Value.
Pistons and prunes	10,899,797	\$ 437,271
Figs.	8,338,759	511,142
Raisins.	30,087,040	964,308
Preserved fruit.	1,829,128	1,829,128
Olive oil (gallons).	709,486	876,613
Almonds.	7,929,392	1,028,671

These figures are from the official reports of the United States Government.

Relative to citrus fruits, the Government shows values only, as follows: Oranges.....\$1,210,338 Lemons.....\$428,263

Agricultural Statistics.

The Pacific Rural Press has the following to say on a subject of great importance to the State, which has hitherto been unaccountably neglected: "It is really disgraceful that a great producing State like California should have no trustworthy statistics of industrial resources and products, except such as are gathered by private enterprise. California has done even worse than this, for it has published, year after year, a lot of numerical rubbish, which has had the guise of official statistics, but which has had neither general truth nor specific accuracy, nor any other decent quality. The trouble has long been the duty of county assessors to report to the State Board of Equalization full agricultural statistics, but there has been no compensation for the work, and, almost universally, it has been done in a perfunctory manner. Assessors who have been asked to put in a lot of figures at random, left the spaces blank, and those who really undertook to summarize the results of deputy assessors knew that the returns were only partial, unsatisfactory and misleading. And yet these statistics have been paraded by writers and speakers to great advantage, without thought or knowledge that they have never been worthy of an allusion. We thus denounce them in general terms; we know that at times individual State officers have given much time and effort to secure trustworthy figures, but because of the laxity in the system, they accomplish very little."

There are probably many reasons why this work should not be laid upon assessors as it now is by law. The prime defect lies possibly in linking the thought of a full statement of amounts and values with the duties of a man of public thought of a tax which clings to an assessor like its perfume to an onion. It is too much to expect that weak human nature will allow a man to give a full number of his fruit trees or bushes of crop of any kind when he knows that the inquirer will use the figures to load him with as high an assessment as his place will stand. It is too much like compelling a convict to read aloud his own death warrant—a service which the law itself never exacts of a departing member of society. It is human to be when questioned for purposes of assessment. Ever since the days of Ananias the practice has prevailed. One would think the legislators would have known of this great lapse in the moral sense and would never have ordered a tax assessor to collect figures which under the most favorable conditions are trying to human nature to furnish.

"Since the existing provision for State statistics is a failure of a quarter of a century's standing, it is certainly time it was done away, and some better system provided. Of late years the State Board of Horticulture and Viticulture have made commendable efforts and have secured some important statistics. So far as they go these are good. The fruit-growers' convention at San José had a more ambitious plan under discussion by which a bureau of statistics should be established. Such a bureau, properly organized and equipped, could earn its cost many times over, but it is hardly likely that the State will create any more places of trust and emolument, and certainly enough is now paid out for public service. Perhaps some day the directors of the bureau by existing State officers might compass the great end."

Gov. Markham, in his message to the Legislature now in session at Sacramento, says: "The statistics provided that the boards of supervisors of counties of the State

must require county assessors to report annually to the Surveyor-General a full statement of the agricultural and stock raising industry of their respective counties, and other statistical information. This statute is a dead letter, although every State official and every citizen interested in the progress and development of the industries of the State feels the importance of having such statistics for his own use and for the information of the general public. Instead of this being made a part of the duties of the Surveyor-General, I think the State Agricultural Society should be required to maintain a statistical department, and I recommend that such a law be enacted."

"Probably this is the best that can be done. We are aware that the general idea of the State Agricultural Society is that its ability in the line of figures is confined to the minute fractions of the speed programme, but this is not a correct conception of its abilities. It has a strong preponderance of fast horses and balloon ascensions, and other spectacular affairs which please the multitude, but we believe it has a serious side as well, and we are aware that the present secretary has a level head for such statistical matters and is a good executive officer. If the plan which was presented to the last Legislature for a State weather service and crop-reporting service, at an exceedingly small cost, were to be adopted by this Legislature, we could have much better weather service and figures than have been placed upon the public table. We hope that such an end may be reached in some way and without unnecessary delay."

Care in Packing.

Producers in this county have learned the secret that to obtain good prices for their fruit, they must prepare their product for the market as there is in raising it, especially in this so-called day of shipping will not do for today. We have watched the great improvement in this line the present season, and the result has been very attributable to the carefully prepared and packed condition of the fruit that this section of country is obtaining good prices and gaining an enviable reputation for the quality of fruit raised. The same can be said of our walnuts and peanuts. The present season's crop of these valuable products has been thoroughly cleaned and sorted. This certainly pays, as it secures better prices and sustains the reputation of the county.

Another Citrus County.

(Pacific Rural Press.) Sonoma county is taking active steps toward joining the northern citrus belt. A citrus fruit association has been formed at Cloverdale. There are enough oranges, lemons and olives in that vicinity to secure satisfactory representation at the present citrus fair in this city. No good reason exists why Sonoma should not be known as one of the chief citrus counties in Northern California.

California Products in Boston.

Mr. C. P. Wyer, a fruit-grower of the Winters region, was in Boston at Christmas time and writes of his observations to the Winters Express, as follows: "I was surprised to find our California blue figs in the market, and to find that the earliest peaches have not been sufficiently introduced to create any demand, or gain popularity. The quotations given you are wholesale figures to the trade. Unpeeled peaches do not, as yet, meet with favor in this market. The consumer prefers the peeled peach. The unpooled peaches are sold from 20 to 25 cents a pound. French prunes are selling from 10 to 12 1/2 cents a pound, 10 cents being the price for the four sizes, viz: 60s, 70s, 80s and 90s, while the latter price is for 40s and 50s. Apricots are sold at 12 1/2 cents, 13 1/2 to 15 cents a pound in sacks, and in some instances, where the goods are choice, bring as high as 17 to 18 cents in boxes. Turkey supplies the demand for figs. The ruling prices at present range from 5 to 7 cents a pound in sacks and from 9 to 13 cents a pound in boxes. We have room for considerable improvement in the handling, packing, etc., of the fig. As for raisins, the markets seem to be very much depressed, and a wide range in price of London varieties prevails. They are selling at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents a pound, and three-crown loose Muscatels bring from 4 to 5 cents in sacks; two-crown loose Muscatels from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents, seedless from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents—8 1/2 cents, of course, being for inferior stock. There is no demand in this market for dried grapes—the call for them coming from the Western States, except on Sunday, and the visitor will feel amply repaid."

Our almonds are very popular and sell for from 14 to 17 cents a pound, and the paper shells retail as high as 28 cents a pound. The kernel is full and contains from 40 to 60 per cent more weight than almonds from other sources. They are selling for about 9 1/2 cents a pound. The question of overproduction in our California products seems to be an absurdity, if they are properly distributed. Since leaving California I have not seen 1000 fruit trees, and if I were in a nut orchard, I would see their sickly appearance, they would soon be either dug up or grafted to some variety that would prove more profitable.

Horticultural Notes.

During the dormant condition of fruit trees they should be carefully inspected for insect pests and vigorously sprayed. It is stated that 10,000 orange trees will be planted in Fresno county this year. They are beginning to find that they can raise oranges in Fresno county. Cook & Langley, the extensive fruit and raisin packers, with houses in various parts of California, have tired over their financial troubles, and will continue business.

A fruit-growers' association has been organized at Fillmore, Ventura county. The officers are: President, Matt Moore; vice-president, J. B. McKee; secretary, Thomas Breivort; treasurer, A. Hiller. The Fresno county commissioner reports that he has recently inspected 508,000 trees. He counted 8000 peach trees affected with root knot. Fresno county is prepared to say that rigid inspection pays.

The editor of the San José Mercury says that Santa Clara will this year have a fruit output of the value of \$15,000,000, against \$10,000,000 for last year. Pretty stiff figures, but a San José editor was never known to underestimate.

PESTS AND DISEASES.

Horticulturists who find new or unknown insect pests on their trees, or plants are invited to send specimens, by mail, to THE TIMES, addressed to the Agricultural Editor. In an early issue after receipt of specimens, the character will be described, with instructions as to the best method of treatment.

G. W. Harney, Horticultural Commissioner of Yuba county, recently wrote to the Examiner that he saw, in a yard near the depot in Sacramento,

many thousands of orange trees, recently imported from Florida, that had enough of the purple scale upon them (*Mytilaspis citricola*) to spoil in a short time every grove in the Northern Citrus Belt. The trees were offered for sale to any one who might wish to take them away.

Pernicious Scale and Lecanisms.

In the Ventura Free Press R. Wilkin recently gave the following formula for spraying deciduous fruit trees, which, he says, is the best wash yet used for destroying the San José scale: "The orchardist should watch the weather, and as it only rains about once a month in Southern California, he should spray his orchard as soon as possible after a rain, so the wash will have a longer time to stay on the trees. If a rain should follow soon after spraying, the trees should be sprayed again after the rain. Use a nozzle that will throw a fine spray, and go around the tree and wet every particle of the bark. Follow the directions exactly in preparing the wash and you will be successful."

"For Pernicious Scale and Lecanisms.—The following are the proportions of materials for the rosin and winter use upon deciduous trees: Rosin, thirty pounds; caustic soda (70 per cent), nine pounds; fish oil, four and a half pints.

Directions for Preparing this Wash.—Place the rosin, caustic soda and fish oil in a large boiler, pour over them about twenty gallons of water, and cook thoroughly over a brisk fire for at least three hours; then add hot water, a little occasionally, and stir well, until you have not less than fifty gallons of hot solution. Place this in the spray tank and add cold water to make 100 gallons altogether. Never add cold water when cooking.

A. J. Cook's formula for kerosene emulsion for citrus trees, most successfully used in winter is: Put one-quarter pound of laundry soap in two quarts of water and boil until the soap is dissolved; then add while yet hot, one pint of kerosene oil and vigorously stir until it is permanently mixed, that is, until when allowed to stand the oil will not rise to the surface; when ready to use add water enough to make fifteen pints in all. Apply the emulsion with a spraying pump until every leaf and part of the tree is fully wet.



The claims of Southern California were again ignored at Petaluma in the organization of the California State Poultry Association and the Pacific Coast Leghorn Club, not a single office in either club going to a southern breeder, although the guarantee fund list contains the names of several poultry men in this section, with substantial amounts after their names, which clearly proves that Southern California money is not tagged in the northern poultry belt.

A Los Angeles Egg-farmer.

Artesia is known as the home of the original pumpkin roller. It lies about three miles from Norwalk, on the Santa Ana branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. To reach it from Norwalk you pass through a farming country, with fields of alfalfa and vineyards, orchards, alfalfa farms and corn fields. Just outside of the town is the largest egg ranch in California. Here S. H. Olmstead plays his vocation of breeder of thoroughbred poultry. Mr. Olmstead wants eggs—pure white-shelled ones—consequently the breeds exclusively the egg machine, the white Leghorn, in all its purity. Twelve hundred are now on the farm, of all ages, and laying about forty dozen eggs per day.

Mr. Olmstead hatches his chicks in the old-fashioned way, has no use for incubators or brooders, and scarcely ever loses a chick. He has forty acres—twenty in alfalfa, ten in barley and ten in corn and potatoes. He feeds his fowls well, raising almost all their feed on the ranch; has all the necessary appliances, such as bone meal, etc., and his poultry is a model of cleanliness. He has clearly demonstrated that chickens can be successfully raised in Southern California, and better than all, can be made to pay, which they have done for five years. He finds a ready market for his eggs and surplus stock. A visitor to the farm will be welcomed, except on Sunday, and the visitor will feel amply repaid.

Los Angeles, Feb. 21, 1893.

Poultry Notes.

Don't expect all the birds you hatch from "fine" eggs to be prize winners; they don't come that way. "Off" birds will come from the best yards.

Half-way business is ruinous. If you are in the fancy poultry line, have only the best or sell out. It's the best that commands "long" prices. Mediums generally go at market prices.

The Houdans are profitable chickens to keep, as they are continual layers, are easily fattened and the flesh fine and good. They are the hardest of all the kinds and escape the cholera almost invariably.

If you are breeding high-grade stock and need new blood, the best plan is to visit the yards of a specialist and select the birds. If you are after the best, don't expect to buy at second-rate prices. Buy the best you can get, and the prices, and don't weaken if they do come high—it's the winning way. You can't expect to raise fine stock from scrubs or culls.



Many thousands of cattle are now being salted on the alfalfa pastures of the Salt River Valley, Arizona. A few years ago the ranchers of that section had difficulty in finding a market for their hay. Now they are growing rich. Before long the raising of cattle on the open plains, in a half wild condition, with its consequent suffering and loss, will be in great measure replaced by the feeding of forage plants, raised by means of irrigation.

Splenic Apoplexy.

Splenic apoplexy is the most common form of anthrax met with in Southern California, and is generally found to originate in the lowlands or canons where there is swampy ground. It is occasionally seen in the horse, but usually cattle alone are affected. The *bacillus anthracis*, or spores of the disease, become scattered on the vegetation, and

retain their vitality wherever there is much moisture, till they are gathered up with the feed to pass into the system, rapidly multiplying till the body is filled with bacilli, and so vitiated that death soon follows. It may be considered a blood disease primarily, the constituents of the blood being changed. It is brought to a standstill in the spleen, causing the rapid enlargement of that organ, and interrupts its vital functions.

Impure water, or a scanty supply of pure water, and changes from poor to rich food, are exciting causes. So sudden is the seizure and death sometimes that no preliminary symptoms can be observed.

The disease, though it has affected the animal some time, is not noticed till it suddenly falls, becomes convulsed and discharges foam from the mouth and nostrils. Sometimes the animal staggers round with inflamed eyes, shows excitement, and sudden symptoms of the disease are exhibited. In those cases where the disease is less rapid in its course the symptoms are more noticeable. There is cessation of rumination and loss of appetite; weakness or prostration ensues, with either sleep or great excitement, shivering and general or partial sweating appears; or the skin, which is harsh and dry, is hot and cold alternately; tremblings are noticed, and pressure along the spine and ribs causes pain; some of the muscles contract spasmodically and these contractions are often accompanied by plaintive bellowing. If the animal is made to move it stumbles and often falls.

About this time a foetid diarrhoea sets in, accompanied with abdominal pain, which the animal shows by looking at the flank. The respiration, at first slight, soon becomes panting, low, and the animal dies in a few hours. The nose is dry, mouth cold and filled with foamy saliva; the tongue is pendant and violet-colored, the membrane yellow, and the animal grinds its teeth. The abdomen becomes distended, blood flows from the mouth, convulsions of the limbs are noticed, and the animal either dies in one or the calm which succeeds it. Death may occur in two hours, or, in milder cases, they may linger two days. Those cases which last for several days can not properly be called apopleptic in nature, since they are so closely allied to splenic fever in character.

The most success has followed the treatment by moving the affected animal about, dashing cold water on their bodies, followed by a full dose of purgative medicine and carbonate of ammonia. Preventive measures should be resorted to, and these consist of low diet, active exercise, purgatives and neutral salts in water.

But most important of all, move the stock to higher ground, clean up, as far as possible, all premises where the affected stock have been and burn all dead animals, as the disease is very contagious, and the virus may kill the bacilli, and thus escape the danger of their finding their way to the surface, as they will do even when buried deeply. The next best thing to burning is throwing lime over the animals when burying them.

J. C. BLACKBURN, V. S., No. 414 South Broadway.

Perfect Pig Rations.

(Indiana Farmer.) Corn will, of course, continue to be the great fattening food, but barley is claimed to contain the best elements for feeding pigs for development and growth, that it contains the best constituents in better balanced proportions than does any other single cereal, but experience has proved that even here a mixed diet is preferable. Beans, peas, wheat, barley and maize, all ground together, form the best meal either for growing or fattening pigs. It produces a fine grained pork, well mixed with lean. During the last two weeks the quantity of maize may be increased, but during the growth and the early stage of fattening, it should not be excessive.

Live Stock Notes.

The making of the horseshoe with a groove, in which is placed a hard-twisted coil of tarred rope, seems to be an adaptation of the Japanese horseshoe made entirely of straw, but it is a sensible one, wherever it may come from. It makes the shoe, when well worn, the shock and sound of the hoofs upon the pavement, and prevents slipping on ice. Who will be the first to test it in this country?

A great reform is needed in the care and keeping of farm teams. We should care and feed better. Galls on horses get worse on the farm than on the road. If their breasts and shoulders are washed with cold water, to which is added a little alum, they will rarely become galled, but once formed are hard to cure. I have used alcohol and camphor with success.—[B. J. Hall, Dutchess county, N. Y.]

William Ralston of Saratoga, N. Y., is trying to breed white horses. He has quite a large stable of white brood mares and some horses, but so far his efforts have been quite discouraging and unsatisfactory. Pure white horses are rare and quite valuable on account of their color. They are in demand for ladies and children, and a span composed of pure white and a jet-black horse are considered quite stylish. Mr. Ralston has found that his white mares drop colts of any color, and that white colts are quite as apt to come from dark-colored parents as from white ones.



E. W. Steele of San Luis Obispo county, one of the best-known and most progressive men in the California dairy interest, proposes that the dairymen of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Monterey counties form an organization for mutual protection and education and for securing legislative assistance. The idea might, with advantage, be followed out in other counties.

Sweet Cream Butter.

(Pacific Rural Press.) John Gould, a celebrated authority in all matters pertaining to the dairy, says: One of the curious facts I am finding out is the loss of butter fats in churning, not more in the home-made butter than in the creamery butter. Two pounds of unchurned butter fat is often left in 100 pounds of buttermilk; it is not unusual. In a creamery that has 500 pounds of buttermilk there would be a loss of twenty pounds of butter. According to this, many of the dairies in our country are throwing away twenty pounds of butter every day in the buttermilk. And now comes into view for favor and use the butter extender, the newest important invention in dairy tools. It is a centrifugal creamer and churn combined. Put in the milk and it comes out butter in small grains about the size of turkey shot; the butter is run into brine or cold water, all the milky substance washed away and worked and salted at

once. It is a new kind of butter (sweet cream butter) and the best makes in the East are selling for 40 cents per pound, or at least some of the fancy brands.

Australian Butter in England. The British Dairy Farmer says that the first consignment of Australian butter has arrived in England. The butter is of fine quality, and, being a grass butter from the early spring herbage of the Australian pastures, is especially sweet in flavor. This Australian butter is not frozen, but is kept in a special cool chamber, so regulated as always to remain a few degrees above freezing point. For the next few months nearly two hundred tons per week of Australian and New Zealand butter will arrive in England.

Dairy Notes.

Brewer county, Iowa, claims to have shipped over three tons of butter last year from every square mile of territory it contains. There are twelve townships of thirty-six square miles each, and they sold 2,692,693 pounds of butter.

When the milch cow is growing fat she is not being fed right to produce the largest yield of milk, or she is not the right breed. If butter is the object, wait until she has

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Dated this 3d day of February, 1922.
 Sheriff of Los Angeles County
 By J. O. Low, Deputy Sheriff.
 J. O. Low, Deputy Sheriff & Sheriff, Attest.
 J. O. Low, Deputy Sheriff.

ADVERTISING DOES IT

CIGARETTE SMOKING IS KEPT ALIVE
BY CLEVER SCHEMES.

An interesting and instructive talk with a man who sells the obnoxious article—He says that only fine tobacco is used in the manufacture.

"Three-fifths of the cigarettes sold in this city," said a commercial traveler representing an eastern manufactory, a few days ago, "are from one house. Why? If you could see our advertising bills you wouldn't ask. Nothing on earth is so capricious, so fickle as the cigarette trade, or the cigarette either, for that matter. The cigarette would lie down and die tomorrow if it were not for the small boy, and he is the most capricious thing that strides the earth. Today he swears by the 'Trio's Delight,' tomorrow he grows enthusiastic over the 'Old Soldier,' and the next day loudly calls for 'Pearl's Pat.'"

"Doesn't the name have a good deal to do with it?"

"Yes; my opinion is that securing a happy name is half the battle. But there is absolutely no telling whether it's going to take well or not. I've seen some of the most euphonious names ever heard of fail flat."

"Why do cigarettes require more advertising than cigars?"

"For one thing, cigars of a certain price vary in quality more than cigarettes. When a man finds a good cigar he sticks to it. Just notice the difference in a cigar store. That cigar smoker comes in and calls for his brand, the cigarette consumer looks through the glass case, hesitates, picks out the kind that for the moment strikes his fancy and buys. He does the same thing every time. Cigarette smokers, other than the small boys, are people inclined toward the aesthetic, there is no denying that. As a rule the cigarette smoker is a man rather refined in his tastes. And this taste has to be appealed to through the eye as well as anything else."

"In the whole range of advertising you won't find any class of wares more artistically advertised than cigarettes. Some cigarette manufacturers claim that it isn't so much the advertising that sells their goods; it's simply the extraordinary quality of their goods, and say that they don't spend more than 5 per cent. of their receipts in advertising. That is all both. Our firm spends from 35 to 40 per cent. and count ourselves lucky. If we should quit advertising for a single month I am convinced our receipts would fall off one-half."

"Five cigarette manufacturers make over 90 per cent. of all the cigarettes sold in the country. The amount of 'all tobacco' cigarettes sold, compared with the paper product, is infinitesimal."

"The evolution of cigarette advertising is quite interesting. Being head and shoulders above all competitors it is only natural that we should have inaugurated every advertising novelty that you see today. The first unusual thing in cigarette advertising that we did was bill posting. London woke up one morning and found itself with a sort of yellow flush about it. We had posted 10,000 big yellow posters about the central portion of the city in one night. That was the beginning. Pretty soon we were posting bills all over the globe; on the Alps, on the wall of China, and when I was in Burma last summer I saw some there."

"Then we began using photographs of large size. Afterward we used small photographs—one in each cigarette. Other manufacturers immediately began doing the same thing, and we dropped it and used colored lithograph cards instead. These we run in series of 50 and 100 cards. First were the flags of all nations, then the world's beauties—pictures of 100 famous pretty women. Then the flags of fifty cities, then race horses, then the sporting champions of the world. Next we issued a series of jockey colors, then the arms of nations, followed by fifty naval flags. After this we had the birds of America, then fifty Indian chiefs, and then a series of game birds."

"Following this we gave prizes, a ticket inserted in each package giving the buyer a chance in the drawing. Just think of it," he said, "2,500,000,000 cigarettes were sold last year. In spite of all the fight that has been made and is being made against the cigarette it is an actual fact that more cigarettes are consumed every year."

"Lying aside all personal interest, I am unable to understand all this antagonism to the cigarette. Instead of being made of the poorest tobacco it is made of the best—that is, the cleanest and mildest, which are the top leaves of the tobacco plant. All the adulteration is a little glycerin to make the tobacco stick together while it is being shaved up. I have been around a tobacco factory a good deal, and I never saw anything else put in. The idea that opium is used is absurd."

"There is, however, no such thing as rice paper used. Ordinary linen paper is wet with a solution of rice water. The trouble with the cigarette is that it is so mild that the smoker overcomes himself before he realizes it. Then many people don't care to smoke cigarettes unless they can inhale the smoke. That's always bad. There is a law against selling them to boys under sixteen years old, but I have never seen the boy yet, even if he couldn't reach up to the counter, who wasn't willing to swear he was sixteen. They soon caught on to that. Dealers invariably protest against the cigarette because the margin of profit is so much smaller than on cigars. It is almost like a druggist selling postage stamps."—Ohio State Journal.

The Congo River's Deep Mouth.
The London Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians have been making soundings along the coast of Africa with a view of laying a cable from England to Cape Town. At the mouth of the Congo they found a remarkable state of affairs, their maps and soundings showing that that river's mouth is an extraordinary marine gully of no less depth than 1,458 feet. The mouth of the Mississippi at an equal distance from shore would only show thirty-three feet, and the Thames forty feet. The Congo's incredible depths were traced for more than 100 miles out at sea.—St. Louis Republic.

Dextrin Comes from Starch.
Dextrin is nothing but roasted starch, and any one with a stove that has an oven attachment can make his own dextrin whenever he needs it by roasting starch to a light brown. Its best known use is to make the famous mucilage used on the back of the postage stamp.—Kalamazoo.

A Great Need in Every Great City.
I have heard it said a thousand times that in this busy city of New York no one who really wants work need go idle long; but in the best season, when work and wages are most plentiful, that is only half true. The work may be there and at the same time thousands may be going around looking very hard for it, yet fail to find it. They do not know where to look, and there is no one to tell them. Perhaps they do not know enough of our language to ask and be understood. Some agency is needed to bring the work and those who own it together under auspices that would inspire confidence on both sides.

I think that some great central labor bureau conducted by a thoroughly responsible organization that could appeal to the community with the certainty not only of eliciting the aid of employers, but also of reaching the unemployed, would be one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon the poor.—Jacob A. Ellis in Forum.

CHOICE PREMIUMS FOR "TIMES" SUBSCRIBERS!

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